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task has been attempted, and accomplished with as great a measure of success as the limitations of the subject permitted. The skill of the author in his careful, thorough analysis of his subject, leads us to hope that he will devote his next treatise to a branch of the law that will yield results more commensurate with the amount of labor involved.

B. E. C.

Courts and Procedure in England and New Jersey. By Charles H. Hartshorne. Soney and Sage, Newark, N. J., 1905. Buckram. Pages xi, 223.

This is more a form of campaign document than a legal work. It is in no sense of the word a text-book, although as the reform advocated is of a legal nature and is well set forth, the book is interesting to read if not to study. The author does not like the present system of courts and procedure in New Jersey nor the suggestions for reform that have so far been seriously brought forth. He thinks that there must be something wrong in a system which compels judges to sacrifice and needlessly delay the settlement of substantive rights in order to determine non-essential details of procedure, and objects to New Jersey being preserved as a pleading park wherein to save the glories of negative pregnant, *absque hoc*, *replication de injuria*, etc., so that thy may gratify the curiosity of future generations. In considering the way in which other jurisdictions have obtained relief from systems similar to the present antiquated and intricate one of New Jersey, he divides the reforms into three classes: (1) The Pricemeal Relief, (2) The Code and (3) The British and Connecticut Reform. We think that he shows very sound sense in preferring the third. After taking up and comparing separate instances of the difficulties of New Jersey procedure, he sketches a program of reform as much along the lines of that reform as he thinks at present practicable for New Jersey.

S. H. B.

American and English Annotated Cases. Vol. I. Edited by H. Noyes Greene. The Edward Thompson Co., Northport, L. I., N. Y., 1906. Sheep, Pages 1105.

This is the first volume of an apparently unlimited series, the aim of which, it is clear, is the selection and annotation of the current leading or settling decisions in England, Canada, and the United States. The points wherein (we judge from the present volume) this differs from former similar series are its magnitude, its inclusion of Canadian and English cases and the character of its annotations. It is difficult exactly to define the line by which a collection of this kind should be bounded so that, while all necessary cases shall be included, there shall nevertheless not be a mere jumble of haphazard selections. For a volume of this kind to include a

minor case of unquestioned doctrine is less detrimental only than to lack a case of importance. In the present volume this line of boundary is well chosen. But to give a conclusive criticism it is necessary to see one or more of the succeeding volumes—this because the editor has taken cases reported all through 1904 and has sometimes reproduced cases decided in 1903. Since four volumes, approximately of the present size, are to be published yearly it will be seen that soon each volume will cover but a quarter, instead of a full year. To criticise a work in advance is, of course, preposterous—certainly not our intention—and we trust that the present standard of cases will be maintained. The value of the inclusion of English and Canadian cases is self-evident. The settled custom of citing English, and the growing importance of Canadian cases surely justifies the effort to place those of the most value in the hands of lawyers who might very probably not have access to the original reports. The notes aim at the exhaustion of the immediate points involved, and with success. The criticism which is made to order for this treatment is, of course, that it is only a small minority of cases that a point, identical with that of another case, arises. Rambling notes, however, are an abomination, and one may at least be sure that the points treated in these cases are well covered. Great effort seems to have been made to cite at least one decision from each state when possible. On the whole, the editor is to be congratulated on his production. If succeeding volumes sustain the present standard, the work will be successful.

G. S. A.